

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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300 COSSACKS RECRUITED TO TRAMPLE PASSAIC STRIKERS; 3,000 PICKETS DEFY THREATS

By J. O. BENTALL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 1.—Three hundred horses have been ordered for the police by the mayor and safety commissioner of Passaic to ride down the strikers, and the strikers have replied that they will answer this threat with a picket line of 3,000 and if necessary they will bring out the entire mass of 12,000 workers that are on strike.

This czaristic threat came as "apple pie" after a "feast" around the mayor's table where "peace and harmony" made up the bill of fare. The mayor of this town, John H. McGuire, invited a committee of strikers to talk over the question of a solution to the strike problem, and over three hundred of the strikers headed by a committee of twenty-five with organizer Albert Weisbord as spokesman met the mayor in his office.

The mayor opened the conference by stating that he "had the welfare of the community at heart," and that he would do everything possible to end the strike.

MAYOR HAS NO PLAN.

When asked what plan he had to offer he said that he wanted the strikers to go back to work and then after everything was peaceful there would no doubt be a settlement.

"Have you no other suggestion to offer?" asked Weisbord. The mayor said he had none. He could see nothing else that could be done than for the workers to return and then the kindhearted bosses "would settle all right."

"Will the bosses meet with the United Front Committee of Textile Workers and negotiate?" asked Weisbord again. The mayor said he did not think they would.

CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE ABSENT.

"Where is the committee of citizens that was to meet here this morning with you and with us?" was the next question by the spokesman. The mayor replied that he had no authority to invite any such committee. "But you had authority to invite us here, hadn't you?"

Of course that was different, but he had no power to tell any other body of people that they had come and confer with him and the strikers.

"Will you appoint a committee of citizens or ask some public spirited men to get the others together and meet with us to talk this matter over? Or will you call a mass meeting at which this can be discussed? Or will you ask the chamber of commerce or the business associations to meet with us?"

To all these questions the mayor replied that he had no authority and that we did not understand it all and that he had no legal right to ask anybody to do anything, but if the workers would only go back it would be so "very nice," and he was sure that was the only thing to do.

"That would be the worst thing they could do," Weisbord said. "They have come out only after conditions

(Continued on page 2)

Military Despotism Rules Philippines

NEW YORK, March 1.—"Military despotism is seeking to enthrone itself in my country," asserts Antonio D. Pagua, councilman-elect of Manila, Philippine Islands, in a cable to American Civil Liberties' Union accepting its assistance in fighting his second conviction for criticizing Governor General Wood in the political campaign. Pagua was charged with sedition. Pagua considers "the cause of constitutional freedom under the American flag is at stake" in the Philippines and that appealing his conviction will help safeguard constitutional guarantees of free speech and individual liberty.

(Continued on page 2.)

NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN REPRESENTS 200,000 WORKERS

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—At the Conference for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers held in Central Opera House, New York, at which 233 delegates were present from local trade unions, fraternal organizations and political parties comprising 79 organizations with membership of over 200,000, the following resolutions were adopted:

Against Fingerprint Laws.

"WHEREAS: The president of the United States, in his message to Congress urged the adoption of a law or laws to register and photograph alien residents of the United States; and

"WHEREAS: The secretary of the department of labor, Davis, in his report recommended that the bills proposed by Representative Aswell, Johnson, and others having for their purpose the enactment of discriminatory legislation against aliens residing in America; and

"WHEREAS: House resolutions Nos. 5553, 3748, 6523 and 4489 submitted by

(Continued on page 6.)

NO UNEMPLOYMENT FOR BILL



The Petted Favorite of the Bourgeoisie Not Concerned About the Reserve Army That Enables the Capitalist Class to Live in Luxury.

Press Assistants Union Wins Wage and Hour Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, March 1.—The Denver Press Assistants' Union No. 14 has won its demands for a 44-hour week and also an increase in wages. Their new wage scale now is \$35 a week. Their working hours were 46 formerly.

DEMAND FRENCH CLOSE SHANGHAI OPIUM JOINTS

Dives Near Consulate, Is Chinese Claim

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, March 1.—The Anti-Opium Association of China has issued a public statement charging the officials of the French concession with permitting the open and unrestricted sale of opium within its boundaries. The names and addresses of a large number of shops are given, together with the price at which opium was sold on various dates. Thirty-nine of these are located within six blocks of the French municipal and consular buildings.

The statement charges directly that "it is an open secret that a vast opium ring is operating in the Chinese concession, debauching the Chinese residents." The demand is made that the shops be closed immediately and that the opium ring be driven from the protection of the areas in which extra-territoriality rules.

Plantations Company Reports Large Profits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SINGAPORE, March 1.—The Mayan Plantations corporation has probably the largest and most varied areas in production of any company in the world. It owns 33 plantations which covers a total of 27,000 acres or over 42 square miles. These produce tea, rubber, and cardamom (ginger). Over 3,000,000 pounds of tea are raised annually and about the same amount of raw rubber is produced. New estates are being purchased from time to time so these figures are bound to be increased.

Last year's dividends aggregated 17% per cent. Thus far a 10 per cent ad interim dividend has been paid. This is double that for the corresponding time last year, the enormous increase in rubber prices being largely responsible. Coolie labor is employed on the plantations.

LOS ANGELES BOSSES FEAR STRIKERS' UNITY

Open Shoppers Attack Sympathetic Strike

Leatherworkers Plan Intense Union Organization Drive

DENVER, Colo., March 1.—The Leatherworkers' Union is planning an intense organization drive for the coming month here. The drive will begin with an entertainment and card party at Carpenters' Hall, March 17. Attempts will be made to organize all of the leatherworkers in the city.

EXPECT DAVIS TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR PA. GOVERNOR

John L. Lewis Will Aid Mellon's Choice

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Announcement of the candidacy of James J. Davis, secretary of labor, for the governorship of Pennsylvania is expected sometime this week. Secretary Davis is non-committal, but says he may have something to say "in a few days." Davis will enter the race, it is understood, with the backing of the Mellon interests in Keystone politics.

Inasmuch as Davis is a close friend of John L. Lewis, head of the miners' union, and is supposed to have been instrumental in bringing about the recent agreement, this announcement may create an embarrassing situation for the latter. Governor Pinchot himself has been one of Lewis' close friends. Lewis has now, however, definitely thrown his support to Davis.

Try Red Scare.

This incident enraged the forces of the organized open-shoppers in Los Angeles. In a violent editorial, "The Sympathy Strike" the mouthpiece of the local chamber of commerce, the Los Angeles Times, declares:

"The forces of industrial unrest are resorting to their favorite device, the sympathy strike. For the first time the International Union has taken part. For the first time money that might be traced to the Third International is in circulation in Los Angeles—money tainted by innocent blood and sent forth by red-handed murderers to corrupt free men and free industry."

The Times goes on to threaten the strikers that: "Los Angeles is the Verdun, the fortress of industrial liberty, that the forces of labor union tyranny have repeatedly invested, but have never been able to capture."

To frighten the strikers into submission, the scabby Times quotes the official statement of its masters that: "The Builders Exchange, an organization that has functioned successfully here for thirty years, has uttered a rallying cry for the forces of industrial liberty (?)".

Thru its secretary, Paul F. Longworthy, it has issued a statement in which the following appears:

"In order that the public and the (Continued on page 2.)

BIMBA CASE EXCUSE FOR ATTACK ON FINNISH AND OTHER LANGUAGE PAPERS BY MINIONS OF REACTION

By J. LOUIS ENDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., March 1.—Workers in this textile center are showing a keener interest in the outcome of the Bimba case in Brockton, in which the judge will pronounce judgment tomorrow, than the workers are displaying anywhere else throughout New England. Worcester has watched the trial much more closely than Brockton itself.

It is here in Worcester that Anthony Bimba, the Lithuanian Communist editor of Brooklyn, N. Y., was denied the right to speak on Washington's birthday in Mechanics Hall. It was in the neighborhood shoe and textile town of Hudson that the catholic priest, Mullen, started a rising flood of malicious propaganda

built around the fact that Bimba

had officiated at a Hudson funeral, which was dubbed a Communist funeral. Even the presence of red flowers at the funeral was made the basis for charges that Moscow influence had been injected into the situation here. Another of Mullen's charges, that was given wide circulation by the local capitalist press, declared that the Communists were conducting a secret school at Hudson for the special purpose of teaching the overthrow of the United States government. It was charged that many workers went in secret from Worcester to Hudson to attend this school.

The priest, Mullen, went a little too far, however, exhausting the credulity of the workers. A canvass of workers here indicates that the general sentiment upholds Bimba's right to say anything he pleased about god and religion, and especially about the economic conditions of the workers.

Fight Language Press.

Another reason why the clash between the workers and their exploiters over the Bimba case is stronger than in Brockton is due to the fact that here is located the powerful Finnish Communist daily, Eteenpain (Forward) with a challenging influence throughout the entire East and especially in the New England mill and factory centers. When the error reign of the employers' press was at its height, the Finnish daily considered the question of getting out special editions in English. This plan was abandoned as the situation remedied itself.

This step of the committee is the outcome of a wide publicity which has been carried on in the press for some time past. The deportation drive being carried on in Chicago supposedly against gunmen was also a factor in getting the committee to recommend the deportation fund.

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In addressing the annual meeting of the Eteenpain Co-operative Publishing Co., assembled here in the Finnish Hall, I pointed out the necessity of firmly establishing our English language Communist press. The DAILY WORKER, with the hope of soon starting a Daily Worker in New York City, to cover the east.

The Eteenpain has had its own troubles with the protestant clergy, just as the Lithuanian daily, Laisve, has incurred the wrath of the catholic priests. It faces a \$15,000 damage suit upheld in the local courts. The delegates to the meeting here unanimously decided to carry this fight thru to the finish.

The Finnish workers meeting to plan the building of their press were especially enthusiastic about what I told them of the development of the movement for the protection of the foreign-born workers. They were interested in the successful organization of a council Saturday night in Boston.

The effort to suppress freedom of speech in this section of the country, which had its culmination in the Bimba trial, is awakening labor here as never before to new struggles, encouraged by the heroic example of the 10,000 striking textile workers of Passaic, New Jersey.

Former Soldiers Hiss Picture of Coolidge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOLDIERS HOME, Calif. — At a showing before the ex-soldiers here of the weekly news reel, the picture of President Calvin Coolidge at his New Year's reception drew many more hisses from the spectators than applause. The former soldiers have in general little use for the man under whose administration such colossal graft and mismanagement have taken place in the veterans' bureau and other institutions connected with the care of ex-soldiers.

Riffs Bombard Spanish Position in Morocco

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, March 1.—Intensive bombardment of the Spanish position at Ajdir, Morocco, has been reopened by the Riffs. The Rifian artillery is averaging 600 shots daily, reports from the front state.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION
FOREIGN-BORN CONFERENCE
ON SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 14

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Mar. 1.—The Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers, Connellsville coke region branch, will hold a conference Sunday March 14, 10 a.m., at the Croation Hall, Uniontown, Pa. All unions and working class organizations are urged to send two or three delegates to the conference where plans will be laid to combat the bills now in congress which are aimed at the foreign-born workers in this country.

COOLIDGE BLOC FEARS DEFEAT IN ILLINOIS

Cal Desperate to Keep Majority in Senate

In its desperation to maintain a majority at all costs, the Coolidge administration is allowing its backers to declare that they voted for the world court because it was a party platform and that they were ready to fight the world court in order to get the nominations in the republican primaries this spring.

William B. McKinley, traction magnate, who is seeking the republican party re-nomination for the United States senate has intimated that he supported the world court because it was part of the party platform and that he hopes that he will have a hand in changing the policy of the party so that he can fight just as enthusiastically against the world court as he did for it. This move on the part of McKinley is to keep himself in the senate. He is willing to make these promises and the Coolidge machine is sanctioning this attitude in an attempt to keep its majority for the reactionary administration measures.

"It's Only a Promise."

The machine regards these promises as nothing more than vote catchers and after the elections the senators have six years in which they can back all of the administration policies and pursue the policies they declared they were willing to scrap.

This frantic effort on the part of McKinley comes immediately after the opening of a national drive by Borah and other opponents of the world court on those senators who were the enthusiastic backers of the Morgan policy. Borah and Reed have spoken in Chicago at the Coliseum and on the radio. This has McKinley scared and the administration in Washington fears that if McKinley is defeated in the primaries on the world court issue it will have its harmful effects on the Coolidge bloc in the senate.

Hoover to Come to Chicago.

McKinley is trying to get the support of the Crowe-Barrett machine in his fight. McKinley has also sent an urgent message to Coolidge to send some strong administration speaker to Chicago to counteract the effects of the speeches of Borah and Reed. This maneuver on the part of McKinley has met with the announcement that Borah will stump Illinois for Frank L. Smith. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is scheduled to come to Chicago in the near future to present the administration's point of view.

Smith Aids Rail Interests.

At present the Crowe-Barrett combination is pushing the candidacy of Frank L. Smith, head of the Illinois commerce commission, which has played to the railroad interests of the state. While head of the Illinois commerce commission, Smith has done nothing to abolish "death crossings" that are a constant menace to the lives of workers who must use these crossings in going to and from work. Every act of the commission has been more or less the white-washing of the accidents that have occurred and attempts to aid the railroads to disregard safety precautions.

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Newberry Co-operative Backs War on Fascism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWBERRY, Mich., March 1.—The Cooperative Association of this place has passed a resolution approving the protest of the International Co-operative Alliance against the attacks of the fascist government of Italy upon the co-operatives of that country. The proposal of the Red International of Labor Unions for a joint conference of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, the International Co-operative Alliance, and itself to formulate common means of fighting fascism was endorsed.

The local association is a member of the Co-operative League of America. It manages a general merchandising store here.

Send in that . . .

Los Angeles Bosses Fear Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)
construction industry of the city may know the position of the exchange we reaffirm our commitment to the American plan, open-shop policy of dealing with labor.

"Everywhere thru the United States the sympathetic strike, such as the brick masons in Los Angeles, are now carrying on, is looked on as one of the most contemptible and vicious instruments of organized labor radicals.

"The brick masons leaders have ordered them on strike, a sympathetic strike, in an effort to assist the marble and tile journeymen's bosses in forming marble and tile contractors to close their jobs against all but unionized workmen."

In denouncing the sympathy strike of the workers the scab Times is using the very same opportunity to organize and to still more consolidate the brutal forces of the bosses. It violently agitates for and threatens with the use of the sympathetic strike or organized capital under the head of the chamber of commerce the life of labor's organizations. It sounds the alarm that:

"They (The Builders' Exchange) must not be left to fight our battle alone. To their right already stands the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and to their left the chamber of commerce. These two organizations have already passed resolutions strongly condemning the attempt of the labor unions to cripple industry and to open our gates to the wolves of hunger and distress thru the sympathetic strike."

To Forceless Mortgages on Homes. The Times threatens the strikers that: "The wife and mother knows what it means when the instalment of the bungalow cannot be paid because her man is out on strike. She realizes that if he is out on the street because of the sympathetic strike in

February she and the children are likely to be out on the street in March."

The Times in this way serves notice on the strikers that such orders have been already given to the local bankers with whom their bungalows are mortgaged.

It continues to frighten the strikers that: "The places vacated will be filled by other men. That has taken place in every strike here that lasted more than a few days in the last twenty years.

"Free industry in Los Angeles is constantly recruited by skilled workers from other parts of the country who have refused longer to wear the chains of industrial slavery. They learned that in Los Angeles industry is free, that men work here without paying tribute to a labor union boss and they tear up their union cards board a train or drive their own car to Los Angeles and prove valuable recruits to our industry."

Fear Labor Unity. The Times is in a rage as its agents on the inside have made a bad job. They are determined not to allow such a dangerous precedent as the sympathetic strike to be set. This precedent sets an example of labor unity which puts fear in the scabby hearts of the enemies of labor. That is why they are screaming so loudly. That is why they are hastily calling together their black forces.

This danger signal of our enemy should help the toiling masses of Los Angeles to build up and to consolidate their own fighting forces. The workers all over the country should also take notice. Beware of the paid publicity in your local newspapers about the imaginary blessings of California. You are being trapped by the scab agencies of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce into the bread lines of the local salvation army. Watch your step.

MUSSOLINI MUST GET OUT, SAYS U. S. REACTIONARY

Conservative Attorney Denounces Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 1.—That a considerable section of the American bourgeoisie believe that Mussolini is so great a danger to the world that he should be removed from power is a logical inference in considering the significance of George W. Wickensham's speech at the Harvard Club of this city. Wickensham himself stated that this must be done, and soon.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the commission on international justice and goodwill of the Federal Council of churches of America. Wickensham is one of the leading corporation lawyers in the country and has long been a prominent republican. He is the American member of the "commission of fifteen" for the codification of international law, which was appointed by the league of nations to lay the basis for a system of international jurisprudence. "A state of absolute tyranny reigns over Italy under his dictatorship," he said.

"There has been an utter destruction of freedom of speech and of freedom of the press. The lives of every one are under the supervision of a vigilante type of government."

FURSHOP BOSS FAIL TO PROCURE STRIKEBREAKERS

Strikers Defy Police and Gunmen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 1.—The manufacturers of the fur industry are panic-stricken at the militant spirit of the workers, and the hope they would easily secure scabs has been smashed for no scabs are to be gotten. The scabs on the furriers are all going to smash and out of business. The bosses are now resorting to other means to fight the workers. The whole police force is in the service of the bosses, beating and clubbing the workers on picket line. They are not satisfied with the servants of the bosses, the police, but they are also hiring thugs and gangsters for subduing the workers.

Fur District Armed Camp. When one walks thru the fur district he sees squadrons of police, cosacks on horses and automobiles loaded with police and here and there a patrol wagon all ready to serve the bosses.

Not only do the bosses make the fur district a camp of police and thugs, but these henchmen of the bosses pull workers into the halls of buildings and without cause or reason beat and club the workers. Batches of 15 and 20 workers are grabbed, piled in a patrol wagon like sheep and thrown into jail without any cause or reason.

In the last raid that the police made on the furriers, 50 workers were arrested for no reason at all and when they were brot before the judge he did not have the nerve to convict the workers on the fabricated charges the police made and the strikers were discharged.

Workers Insist on Demands.

The fur workers realize that these are the methods the bosses are using to force them back to work. The strikers are determined that neither the police, hired thugs nor all the other black elements hired by bosses to subdue the workers will drive them back to work under the conditions that have existed for the past few years but will fight for the demands they have submitted to the bosses. The fur workers demand: Equal division of work; no discharge, 40-hour week and unemployment insurance paid by the manufacturer.

ITALIAN RULER GAGS PRESS BY LEGISLATION

New Law Destroys All Freedom of Speech

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Mar. 1.—The press act, passed by the last chamber of deputies at the command of Mussolini, gives the dictator absolute and unlimited control of all newspapers and periodicals published in Italy. It is worth the attention of workers all over the world as an example of what they will be confronted with as the present system breaks down and the need of the ruling class for the most rigorous measures of suppression become more pressing.

The act stipulates that every newspaper or periodical must have a responsible manager, if the manager is a parliamentary deputy or senator, sets an example of labor unity which puts fear in the scabby hearts of the enemies of labor. That is why they are screaming so loudly. That is why they are hastily calling together their black forces.

This danger signal of our enemy should help the toiling masses of Los Angeles to build up and to consolidate their own fighting forces. The workers all over the country should also take notice. Beware of the paid publicity in your local newspapers about the imaginary blessings of California. You are being trapped by the scab agencies of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce into the bread lines of the local salvation army. Watch your step.

The Treason of the Nine Shoemakers of Brockton Grew Out of Nationalism

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

I PICK up another "latest edition" of one of the many Boston papers that pour in endless streams into Brockton, almost to the exclusion of the local kept press. The first sentence that strikes my eye on a page almost fully devoted to the Bimba trial reads as follows:

"Yes, he agitated for the people to organize."

It was the witness John Balonis talking, Balonis, the renegade socialist! Balonis, the fear-numbed shoeworker! Balonis, who clings desperately to his job in the William L. Douglas Shoe Company's plant! Balonis, the stool pigeon of his employers! Balonis, who has been in the United States for 19 years, but who has worked for his boss so hard that he hasn't even had time to learn the English language, and must depend on an interpreter to give his testimony in court! Balonis, who is a citizen of the American capitalist republic because he took out his first papers and then fought in one of Wall Street's wars. This was but one sample of the nine spineless and spiritless workers that the Massachusetts prosecutor used in trying to convict Bimba of his real crime, in the words of Balonis:

"Yes, he agitated for the people to organize!"

Any criminal charge is good enough as an excuse to put the agitator who dares urge the workers to organize behind prison bars.

They charged that Sacco and Vanzetti were payroll bandits. They framed up a charge of murder against them. After years of imprisonment, Sacco and Vanzetti still stand before the electric chair in this state, because they dared agitate for the workers to organize.

The case of Merrick is to be called again this week. Merrick dared to agitate for the organization of the shoe workers of Haverhill, not far away. He also was framed.

The nine slaves of the shoe factories of Brockton, the witnesses of the capitalist state, said that Anthony Bimba, the Communist editor of the Lithuanian daily, Laisve, of Brooklyn, N. Y., had come among them telling of the conditions in the factories of other cities he had visited.

At Haverhill, where the law took Merrick, Bimba had seen the workers afraid to take their eyes off the machines lest they lose a few moments in their frantic piece-work struggle to earn enough to keep alive.

At Lawrence, where the workers have rebelled time and again and been defeated, he found labor now doing more than three times as much work for less pay than it had previously received.

In the mills at Wilmington he had learned that Lithuanian women are beaten by the bosses in the mills.

The nine Lithuanian shoe workers heard Bimba tell this in his speech at the Lithuanian National Hall, in Brockton, Tuesday night, Jan. 26th. But their class spirit was so dead that they permitted themselves to become in the days immediately following the cat-saw of the mill owners' official prosecutors, who dragged out a law 299 years old enacted to protect the orthodox god of the puritans from the attacks of unbelievers, as a camouflage for imprisoning the Communist agitator of the year 1926.

Some of them had been touched by a spark of the revolution. They had belonged to the socialist party in the days before the war. Balonis had marched in an International May Day parade in Brockton in 1916.

But the triumph of the Russian workers and peasants has not only left them indifferent, but active champions of the white terror's reaction in Lithuania and of the American capitalist rule under which they now live.

The answer is simple. They are Lithuanian nationalists to the core, these nine shoe workers, some of whom paraded for but a short time as class conscious workers, who would now rather support the clerical-socialist terror regime in Lithuania than see a Soviet republic established; who run to aid the mill owners' capitalist state when they hear that a Communist agitator is abroad among the workers.

The story of these nine Lithuanian shoe workers of Brockton teaches the lesson that the chains of nationalism must be struck completely from the limbs of labor before the working class can struggle effectively for its liberation.

Nationalism must be rooted out. Internationalism must be planted in the minds of the workers and caused to grow there instead.

Nine reasons are Anthony W. Eudoco, George A. Sampson, John Balones, Joseph Trainowicz, Frank Alusow, Carl Pigoga, John David, Mike Uzdavins and William Shurkus, the nine Lithuanian shoe workers of Brockton, Mass., who donned the hideous mask of treason to their class in the trial of the man of whom it was said:

"HE AGITATED FOR THE PEOPLE TO ORGANIZE!"

300 Cossacks Recruited to Assail Mill Workers on Strike in Passaic

(Continued from Page 1)

He was a model mayor. It would be hard to find his equal. For a rubberstamp the bosses knew what they did when they got him.

Threaten Strike Pickets.

The police commissioner sat at his side and when the conference came to an end he told the strikers that there would be no more picketing except as he should direct. He informed the committee that he had secured 300 horses for the police and that there would be no intimidation allowed by the strikers. They would be ridden down and law and order would be maintained if he had to shoot every peaceful worker in the whole blasted town.

Welsbord replied that he would hold the police commissioner responsible for any violence and that there would be 3,000 pickets on the line to meet his cossacks.

Typographical Union Seeks Wage Increase

DENVER, March 1.—The Denver Typographical Union has asked for a wage scale of \$54 a week on the day side for newspaper printers and for \$60 a week for typographical workers on the night side.

EASTERN OHIO CONFERENCE OF YOUTH SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

ting from 2 to 7 cents more. The sanitary conditions there were horrible and on top of all the speed up system had been introduced so that instead of 14 hours being turned out at the rate of 135.

Another delegate from the enamel works in Bellaire told of the girls getting only 24 cents an hour, working some 50 hours a week thus making a total of the magnificent wage of \$12 a week. It was no wonder, therefore, that many of the girls are driven to lives of shame. In this plant, the sinks are so rusty that the girls cannot wash their hands before lunch because of the filthiness of the water.

Boys Work for Half Wages.

The young miners reported one instance after another of discrimination again the youth. Where young greasers and couplers, who were doing the work of men, received only \$4.00 a day, the men would get practically \$7.00 a day. Boys are often obliged to set posts at 7 cents each, a job which should be done by the day man who gets 7½ cents per post and can work swiftly enough to make a fairly decent wage—something which the inexperience of the boy prevents him from making.

Slate pickers and trappers are regularly discriminated against not only by the coal operators but also by the union, which provides for less wages for equal work in the contract with the houses.

Story after story was told of the life of the young workers in industry and the buffeting from pillar to post between the capitalist who knows how to take advantage of the young workers, and the adult workers who are too shortsighted to see the harm which is being done to their whole class by their attitude of superiority and carelessness.

The resolutions committee of the conference introduced a number of resolutions. One resolution endorsed the labor party and called upon the trade unions to form one. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the International Labor Defense and calling for the release of all the Moundsville prisoners. A resolution of demands for the young workers of Eastern Ohio, containing detailed points, was adopted and a motion accepted to have it printed in leaflet form for distribution to the young workers of the entire section.

Against Militarism.

A resolution against the Citizens Military Training Camps was passed with enthusiasm, after one of the delegates who had attended the camps last year, arose and pointed out its basically capitalist and anti-labor character.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

RANK AND FILE OF RUSS UNIONS TAKE ACTIVE PART IN PASSING ON CONTRACTS WITH EMPLOYERS

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 1.—Any one who thinks that the Russian workers subjected to the domination of an oppressive state apparatus, a la charges from the capitalists' labor lieutenants, would have had his eyes opened at our union meeting recently.

Russian unions are truly industrial in scope. Not only are all the workers of an industry combined into one union, but each enterprise is a "local" by itself, embracing every worker in the plant from the lowest skilled to the highest. Moreover, every agreement covers each and every category of workers under one roof.

The meetings are held at the club, an excellent room set aside in every enterprise as a meeting place for the workers. The order of business includes but one point, the ratification of a new agreement with the firm. It is a long agreement and point by point it is read and discussed. The business manager, a fellow worker, responsible for the administration of the enterprise, often objects but practically without exception the workers insist upon their stand. Frequently they are able to base their contention on some paragraph of the soviet labor law, while in other cases the agreement goes beyond the provisions of the law. The workers also have the support of one of the district officials of the union.

Clash "On Trial."

One of the first points to bring about a clash was that providing that workers could not be hired "on trial" for a longer period than two weeks. The manager that this was not always long enough. The workers disagreed, and cited the labor law. The more basic provisions that employment and discharge had to be ratified by the union was of course self understood and never questioned.

This agreement provided an increase of nine per cent in the wages of all technical workers, the "responsible workers" having had a raise given them in all industries thru action by the "Stos" or national council of labor and defense. An interesting section provides that in case of delay of payday for any reason, interest at the rate of one-quarter per cent per day must be paid to the workers. This provision has more of a traditional than a recently practical basis, for in czarist times paydays were very often postponed indefinitely, and some enterprises paid only once or twice a year. It is then used to help hold the workers in line. There is seldom any occasion for its application today but when there is it is maintained to the letter.

Mothers' Protection.

Another point that raised considerable discussion was the objection of the administration to the extension of the protection of mothers beyond the provision of the labor law. This law now provides for vacation, with pay, two months before and two months after confinement. The agreement provides that even if the nursing mothers are unable to return after the four months' period they cannot be discharged without the consent of the labor inspection, the most powerful revisionary body in all Russia. The manager stated that he was agreed in principle, but that the practice would be bad, in that the tenure of the workers employed to replace a mother on vacation would be too indefinite. The section remained in the contract just the same.

Transportation for Workers.

Another question that aroused dispute was a demand that transportation be paid for all workers living more than two versts (a mile and a half) from the plant. This provision originates in industrial enterprises which draw their working forces from an extended countryside. The Russian industrial proletariat was drawn from the peasantry, and a large transition element has now one foot in industry while the other foot remains in the village. Yet in the cities the question of carfare is of no small importance to the lower paid workers, since it is particularly those who live in the cheaper new lodgings on the outskirts of the city. After some discussion the section likewise stayed in the contract, the better paid workers coming to the aid of their fellows.

Treatment of Apprentices.

Apprentices are selected from among those registered in the labor exchange, or among the unskilled young workers proposed by the shop council. The proportion of young to adult workers varies with the industry, but in each case it is fixed in the agreement. In addition to wages the employer pays 20 roubles per apprentice to the trade school for organization expenses, thereafter 15 roubles per month per student. In addition to this the employer must pay to the union two per cent of the total wages and to the shop council one per cent of the total wages, for social purposes. There is one thing certain. This is that trade union agreements in the Soviet Union practically confine their clauses to benefits to the workers themselves, while in the capitalist countries they contain as many benefits for the bosses as the class collaborationists can put over.

BRITISH COAL OWNERS WANT TO CUT WAGES**Would Lower Wages Below 1914 Rates**By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

That the British capitalist class has been sparing for time in the face of the coal crisis appears in an attempt to short circuit the report of the coal commission. While the public wonders whether the long investigation will produce plans for a fundamental reorganization of the industry. Lord Londonderry proposes that the operators and miners resume negotiations in the class collaboration spirit exemplified by Prime Minister Baldwin.

Londonderry owns extensive coal lands and draws large royalties. His proposal has been publicly endorsed by Premier Baldwin. Apparently the big capitalists behind the present government realize that the commission's report must be futile and fear labor's solid front.

Bosses Demand Lower Wages.

The owners want negotiations resumed on a district rather than a national basis. Certain districts as a result of the long pressure of unemployment are suspected ready to accept terms rejected by the national organization.

The employers demand lower wages and longer hours. Londonderry tries to disguise this by saying that a demand for lower piece rates need not necessarily mean lower wages. What he means is that the low rates will speed up the miners into producing more to secure a bare subsistence for their families.

The British Miners' Federation has a table showing that the demands of the mine owners would mean earnings below those of 1914 in five of the ten major coal districts. The average earnings per day at present, those if the mine owner's proposals were put into effect, and those in 1914 are as follows:

Miners' Daily Wage Present Proposed 1914

Scotland	\$2.52	\$1.55
Northumberland	2.23	1.54
Durham	2.41	1.56
South Wales	2.61	1.69
Eastern	2.65	1.79
Lancashire, etc.	.41	1.44
North Wales	2.20	1.42
Cumberland	2.59	1.88
Forest of Dean	2.17	1.22
Somerset	2.04	1.16

"Revolutionary Change Needed."

Secretary Cook of the Miners' Fed-

eration predicts a crisis—the greatest economic storm England has had to face. He sees the mining industry as the center of the crisis but says the decision involves the whole question whether Britain is to go forward or into bankruptcy. Commenting on the suggested district basis he says:

"Let me repeat once more that neither conferences nor goodwill will change the present structure of the industry. A revolutionary change is needed, and until that change takes place the miners insist on a living wage. Our men are in this industry for a livelihood. The employers are in it for profit. They never consult us when there are big profits. Indeed up to the last they do not allow us a say."

"We did not get the mines into the present mess. But we have made proposals to get them out of the mess. So far, however, all that the owners officially have done is to deny that any reconstruction is needed, and to demand wage reductions and longer hours."

"Long live the Chinese railway workers!"

"Long live the Chinese revolution of the oppressed and exploited peoples of the east and the west!"

Consent. Before leaving, the worker receives in advance a sum equal to his wages for the entire period of his stay, plus his fare. If he is to spend any length of time the transportation of his baggage is paid as well as the cost of moving his dependents. The right to move his family at the expense of the employer is not forfeited for three months. Three days leave is granted prior to leaving the city for the purpose of settling personal affairs in order, and three days further in the new location for the purpose of arranging personal matters there. If he is later discharged he has the right to return to the original city at the expense of the employers.

Its Master's Voice.

It has been significant that the American Federation of Labor has outlined an office in the new building of the International Labor Bureau here. This bureau is part of the official activities of the league of nations. Comment is to the effect that this marks the beginning of a change in the international policy of the organized labor movement of America from its policy of isolation to one of participation in the conservative international labor groups.

It is expected that the American body will in the near future affiliate with the Amsterdam (yellow) federation of trade unions. This step is urgently desired by Oudegeest and other reactionary leaders as a measure to strengthen them in their struggle against the alliances of the powerful British unions with the Russian labor organizations.

It is Master's Voice.

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Denver Carpenters Demand \$2 Increase

DENVER, Colo., March 1.—The carpenters are demanding an increase of \$2 a day. At present they are receiving \$9.

DAVISON ATTACK ON COMMUNISTS AIMED TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM HIS OWN TREASON, SAYS COMMITTEE

The International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Metal Trades has issued the following statement in answer to the vicious and unwarranted attacks made upon the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party by E. C. Davison, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists. These attacks have been published in the Machinists' Journal, the union's official organ.

The statement of the international committee is as follows:

International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Metal Trades

Chicago, Illinois,

February, 1926.

To the Metal Trades Workers of America:

"The Communist Plague in Our Union," "Labor Spies and Others," are the titles of two articles written by E. C. Davison, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, which appeared in the November and January issues of the Machinists' Journal.

The motive, of course, behind the attack is to turn the attention of the rank and file away from the treachery of the Johnston-Davidson administration. More than that, this vicious attack upon the Workers (Communist) Party and the T. U. E. L. is part and parcel of the scheme of class collaboration.

The majority of the rank and file of the machinists' union are opposed to the present administration and its program of surrender. They understand very well the purpose of the attack made upon the left wing including the Communists. They know, Brother Davidson, that your administration has violated every clause of the constitution. You have forsaken the very principle upon which the labor movement was built. They know that your administration stole the election from Anderson and that the expulsion of Anderson was because he and the left wing exposed your corrupt administration. They know that your order to expel all Communists and members of the T. U. E. L. is because your administration is afraid to call a special convention. You are afraid to meet the membership because they know that you are betraying them into the jaws of Moloch.

The membership of the machinists' union are going to rid themselves of the plague that infests the union. They are not worried about the Communists or the T. U. E. L. The plague is class collaboration, class betrayal, and the carriage is the present administration.

We challenge you to call the special convention so strenuously demanded by the rank and file. When your administration is finally compelled to do so, the plague will be removed. A new leadership will be elected that will turn the machinists' union away from its present policy of surrender into its rightful channel—class struggle.

International Committee for Amalgamation of the Metal Trades.

refuse to adopt the militant fighting

program put forward by the International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Metal Trades and so they adopt openly the program of class betrayal.

In the hope that in some form of semi-company unionism the railroad companies will allow them to retain the organization and collect dues

so as to pay their salaries, they ex-

plot the savings and use the money

of the workers to advance their trade

union capitalistic adventures (so-

called labor banks, labor insurance

schemes, etc.). Thus they enrich

themselves as a group at the expense

of the workers as a class.

The majority of the rank and file of the machinists' union are opposed to the present administration and its program of surrender. They understand very well the purpose of the attack made upon the left wing including the Communists. They know, Brother Davidson, that your administration has violated every clause of the constitution. You have forsaken the very principle upon which the labor movement was built. They know that your administration stole the election from Anderson and that the expulsion of Anderson was because he and the left wing exposed your corrupt administration. They know that your order to expel all Communists and members of the T. U. E. L. is because your administration is afraid to call a special convention. You are afraid to meet the membership because they know that you are betraying them into the jaws of Moloch.

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International Committee for Amalgamation of the Metal Trades.

CHICAGO T. U. E. L. GROUP MEETS WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT THE NORTHWEST HALL

Class collaboration and the Watson-Parker bill; the necessity for breaking down the bar against the Negroes in the labor unions; protection for the foreign-born; and the need for building up the Trade Union Educational League will be the main subjects for discussion at the next meeting of the local general group of the T. U. E. L.

Every member of the league should bring at least one friend, a member of your local union, your shop mate or someone from the neighborhood in which you live.

The meeting will be held Wednesday, March 3, at 8 p. m., at the Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., in the large hall. This will be the last opportunity to get tickets for the T. U. E. L. International Concert which is to be held March 13 in the Eight Street theater.

BRITISH UNION MEMBERSHIP IS ABOVE 4,000,000**9 Organizations Number Over 100,000 Each**

LONDON.—(By Mail)—Funds of the British trade unions increased during 1923 by £1,000,000, and totalled nearly £11,000,000. Membership, however, declined during the year by 150,000, according to the report for the year 1924, published by the chief registrar of friendly societies.

Since the end of 1920 membership had fallen, by 2,500,000. The total membership, however, was 4,400,000, practically the same as at the end of 1917. The funds—£11,000,000—were £2,000,000 less than at the end of 1917. The amount expended in dispute benefit was smaller than in any year since the war.

At the end of 1923, 9 per cent of the members of registered trade unions were women.

Nine unions, as compared with 16 in 1920, had each over 100,000 members.

The largest was the National Union of Railwaysmen, with 363,230 members.

The other unions in order of size were the Transport and General Workers' Union (307,273); Amalgamated Engineering Union (263,879); the National Union of General Workers (261,476); Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association (158,572); Durham Miners' Association (158,339); the South Wales Miners' Federation (147,611); Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (140,367), and the Workers' Union (140,000).

Set aside for political purposes. Of this amount £1,000 was derived from other organizations and £11,000 from sources other than members' contributions.

As Simaner was taking home a friend of his, who had imbibed to freely he was arrested along with his friend. The officer immediately frisked both and took \$62 in cash from Simaner, put it into his own pocket and brought both of them to the police station and had them locked up.

They were released the next morning as the policeman had declared that "he was too sick to appear," and when they were released and asked the desk sergeant for their valuables, the money was nowhere to be found. All attempts on the part of Simaner to get the policeman have failed.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L.

Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

AMSTERDAM RIGHT WING FIGHTS UNITY**Rank and File Must Push World Unity**

By GEORGE HARDY.

(Acting General Secretary, British National Minority Movement.)

"Stop!" This must be the answer to J. Oudegeest and the continental right wingers! The rank and file of the British and continental unions cannot have any other answer. Misrepresentation increases with astounding rapidity. In volume it extends in proportion to the growth of opinion in favor of international trade union unity.

Losovsky's Request.

Losovsky, the general secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, has due regard for all affiliated bodies he represents and rightly so. He therefore asks for an unconditional, all-embracing world conference to find agreement, and is accused of siding and abetting the "dissidents." Tomski, the leader of the Russian T. U. C., and a member of the Anglo-Russian joint advisory committee, in answering his critics said: "We must show our sincerity, and prove it by deeds and practical work, lest we be misunderstood. We cannot stand still." The "Amsterdammers" twist this, and interpret it to

Workers (Communist) Party

Mass Contact Thru the Unions

By BUD REYNOLDS.
THE task of the party is to revolutionize the ideology and point of view of the working class so that a revolutionary crisis will find the working class hardened and matured for its task and strongly in support of the party. The methods of the party are chiefly propaganda, agitation, education and struggle.

The meagerness of our forces particularly compels the party to survey the various fields of activity carefully so that our efforts may be expended with the greatest results. The experience of the whole proletarian revolutionary movement over its whole history proves that unions of workers are the most fruitful field. This is true for the following reasons:

1. The union is the instrument thru which the workers strive to protect and improve their conditions and wages.

2. The workers are thrown into direct conflict with the master class and develop class consciousness in the unions.

3. The economic struggles lead to struggle with the forces of the state, police, militia, soldiers and courts, and develop political consciousness in

the workers.

4. The unions offer the basis of continuous and prolonged contact with bodies of workers organized for struggle and action against the bosses and thus lay the basis for developing revolutionary action.

Reach Socially Decisive Elements In Unions.

If we stop to consider the objects for which social, fraternal, religious and sport organizations are formed, it is apparent that they are vastly inferior for our purposes. Then, we have the unorganized workers in the large industries who form a fruitful field of agitation and propaganda but who can only be an effective factor in revolutionary struggle thru organization.

It therefore becomes apparent, even after a casual survey, that the Communist who really wishes to serve his party thru direct and continued contact with socially decisive elements of the working class must get into the unions.

Fractions Perform Leading Tasks.

As the party organizes the revolutionary workers for their historic task, so too does the party organize its various elements for specific tasks. The party members in the unions have

specific tasks to perform and the conditions under which they function are widely varied. It is therefore necessary to have special guiding committees to guide and execute this work. The trade union fractions perform this function and on the functioning of the fractions depends the effectiveness of our trade union work.

Consider the issues which depend greatly upon our "face to the trade unions" slogan: Organize the unorganized, labor defense, protection of foreign-born, defense of the Soviet Union, world trade union unity, a labor party, amalgamation, smash the exploitation policy.

These are just a few of the many problems which have their roots in the unions. Attention to the party press will reveal how intimately the party, the unions, and the working class are related. The contact of the party with the worker must be thru the unions. The task of the party is to draw the whole working class into the organs of struggle, the union, and win both for revolutionary struggle.

Into the unions!

Vitalize the fractions!

Unless you are "face to the unions," your back is toward the working class!

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS LAYS DOWN PROGRAM FOR WOMEN'S WORK IN FRACTIONS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 1.—The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions has directed a circular to its affiliated organizations calling upon them to support this year's women's day with all their forces and to draw wide masses of working women into this campaign. For this year's campaign it is of special importance to place the slogan of international trade union unity in the foreground.

The following is recommended for the preparation of the campaign: A discussion of the urgent questions concerning the work among women, the carrying out of the campaign in the Communist trade union fractions propagandistically and organizationally, the treatment of these questions in the press, and in particular the question of worker women correspondents.

During the course of the campaign the greatest possible number of meetings for working women must be held in particular in those branches of industry where many women are employed. Naturally, working men must be invited to these meetings.

BISHOP BROWN AIDS NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL

Gives \$100 Towards Sustaining Fund

NEW YORK, March 1.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, the famous heretic that was expelled from his church, in making a contribution of \$100 to the Workers' School in its drive for a \$10,000 fund, sent the following letter to the director of the school:

"I can think of nothing more needed in America than a school of Communism. I am glad to hear of the great work you are doing in New York. I wish I could attend your school as a student. I wish I could teach in it, if you and the faculty thought me qualified. Tho it would be physically impossible for me to undertake any such labor, it pleases me to dream that I might. I should like to occupy, say, your chair of heresy."

Heresy Pervades School.

"I assume that you will have a chain of heresy, or that the idea of heresy will so pervade your institution that there will be small likelihood of your student body closing their minds to the actual realities of social evolution in supposed loyalty to some pre-conceived formulae."

"The purpose of a school is to discover and to demonstrate the truth. There is no other legitimate purpose. Most 'schools' therefore are not schools. 'Theological schools' for instance: their purpose is to keep certain concepts of the truth intact and to protect these concepts from a too rigorous questioning."

"Only the combined intelligence of open-minded searchers for truth can achieve this task—truth all along the line; the truth about industry; the truth about American industry as distinguished from the industrial situation in Russia, where our comrades have made such inspiring progress; the truth about capitalism, not merely the truths which Marx discovered, but the truths about the many variations of capitalism which have since appeared and which even Marx could not foresee."

"If we know the truth about all these things, we shall be able to cope with them. If we are merely schooled in doctrine instead, we may hope for no more of a triumph than that of the Christian church. I say this, not because I fear that you may be drifting into the darkness of dogmatism, but by way of expressing my enthusiasm for your school of Communism. It must be a real school, and I have no reason to believe that it will not be."

"With every good wish for the school and all to whom we are indebted for it, I am,

"Very cordially yours,
(Signed) Wm. M. Brown."

Maids Get \$10 a Week.

TOLEDO—(FP)—Maids employed in Toledo apartment suites renting for \$1,000 a month are receiving \$10 a week. They are not allowed to live in the exclusive buildings.

Trade Union Educational League

International Concert

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M.

Eighth Street Theatre.

Best Musical and Vocal Talent.

Tickets for sale at T. U. E. L. office,

156 W. Washington St.; DAILY

WORKER, 1113 W. Washington

Blvd.; Worker's House, 1902 W.

Division St. and by all members

of the T. U. E. L.

Get Your Tickets Now!

Women's Day Celebration

in Chicago

SATURDAY EVE, MARCH 6

at

NORTHWEST HALL

Cor. North and Western Aves.

(3rd floor.)

All friendly organizations are

requested not to arrange other

affairs on that day.

Chicago workers should reserve

Thursday evening, March 4 to greet

Walter Trumbull, recently released

from Alcatraz after serving a sen-

tence for Communist activity in

Hawaii, at the railroad station and

Friday evening, March 5 to greet

and hear Trumbull at the North

Side Turner Hall. There will be

other speakers on the program.

Robert Morse Lovett, Ralph Chap-

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

TRIAL OF MAGEE SHOWS 'DON' RULE IN NEW MEXICO

Spanish Political Ring Runs State

By a Worker Correspondent

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Mar. 1.—Carl C. Magee, editor of the Morning Journal of this city, will soon have to go to trial for killing a young man whom he shot while struggling for his own life with Judge Dan Leahy, of Las Vegas, some months ago. Back of this fact lies a most astounding story of political intrigue and corruption, involving the battle for control of this state. Former Secretary of the Interior Albert M. Fall is the most prominent of the national politicians concerned.

It was years ago that Magee bought his first newspaper and curiously enough it was from Fall himself that he bought it. It was published at Three Rivers, New Mexico. Magee paid \$115,000 for the journal, having to finance the project by a bank loan. \$22,500 of the purchase price went to Fall.

Fall Tells Magee the "Inside."

Magee learned about this time that the Morning Journal of Albuquerque was for sale. A group of railroad speculators had originally bought this paper for the single purpose of electing Fall to the United States Senate. Their object accomplished, they had no further use for it. Fall acted as an intermediary and arranged for its transfer to Magee. Fall, being also anxious to retain the good will of Magee who now had two papers and therefore a considerable influence in the state, told him confidentially the inside of state politics. Two-thirds of the population of the state, he explained, was Spanish-speaking. Juries were composed nine-tenths of Spanish-speaking persons and in trials the testimony of English-speaking witnesses had to be translated into Spanish. Even a "white editor," he declared,—a veiled threat as it turned out later—would have to be tried thus.

The Spanish "Don" System.

The political ring which ran the state was based on the old "Don" system of the Spaniards. He explained that prior to its acquisition by the United States, New Mexico had been reserved by the powerful Spanish Dons (gentleman landowners on a huge scale) for their domain. Here they ruled as feudal lords over the Indians and Mexican peons. They got possession of the waterholes and thus con-

trold the land for hundreds of miles in all directions. The state is mostly desert. In this fashion the people became utterly dependent on a few large landholders.

"And just as the Dons control the people, so we control the Dons," added Fall. "We have learned how. We do as we please in this state."

Hardly had Magee gotten the Morning Journal into his hands than he started to expose the political corruption. His first attack was upon the management of the land office, which was itself a part of the state political machine. At the first attack Fall dropped into his office and warned him that he would be "smashed to bits" if he continued along that strain.

Then the trouble began for Magee. Armed men tried to hold him up on the public road. One day in the Capitol building in Santa Fe an employee of the place, paid for the purpose, assaulted him. The state gang beat him pressure against him as he had borrowed heavily to finance his papers. They failed because his own subscribers backed up his fight.

Fall Falls Into Something.

About this time Senator Fall, after the visit to his ranch by Sinclair, president of the oil company of that name, was suddenly able to pay up the heavy arrears of taxes on his place, put in some \$90,000 in improvements, and run around in two very expensive, high-powered autos. The consequence was that all kinds of rumors started. Magee managed to get hold of some of the facts and printed them.

Subterfuge to Get Him.

In order to "get" Magee a warrant was served on him charging him with having criminally libeled a certain judge in San Miguel, 120 miles away. Tho he could have used political influence to escape going, he went. He was warned by the judge not to comment on the trial. He disobeyed the instructions and every day in his papers appeared editorials exposing the illegality and injustice of the proceedings. The whole trial was in Spanish. In response to the court instructions the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The editor was sentenced to eighteen months in the state penitentiary besides a fine.

Tells Judge the Truth.

Immediately on the conclusion of this farce Magee was put on trial before the same judge for contempt of court. Questioned on cross-examination as to whether he still maintained that the presiding judge was corrupt he answered: "He is." So Magee got another year in the state penitentiary and a fine of \$4050. The governor, however, at once pardoned him, stating that the entire proceedings were a blot on the state.

A Law Abiding Judge!

Upon his pardon, the governor appointed him on the board of directors of the state insane asylum. The asylum was at Las Vegas. If he accepted, it meant he would face the danger of death every time he attended a board meeting. For Las Vegas was the home of his mortal enemy and the brains of the corruption gang. Judge Dan Leahy. The judge publicly declared that if Magee accepted he would "stamp his life out." And Leahy was a man of his word.

The Fatal Shot.

Magee took the position. Nothing happened for several meetings. Then one day as Magee was being interviewed by a girl reporter in the lobby of one of the leading hotels of Las Vegas, Leahy entered. After walking around for awhile the Judge in passing by the editor, struck him suddenly

This Week's Prizes!

First prize, *Historic Materialism*, by Nikolai Bukharin. This is an extremely interesting book on an extremely important subject for every thinking class conscious worker.

Second prize, *Literature and Revolution*, by Leon Trotsky, a criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Third prize, *Lenin on Organization* which needs no further explanation.

Send in your articles. This week's prizes will be given for subject and preference will be shown for direct on the job stories. Tell what is happening in your factory, the conditions under which you work, and show how organization can benefit the workers in your industry.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE IN THE DAILY WORKER AND THE CAPITALIST PRESS SOCIETY NEWS

By M. PERLIN, Worker Correspondent.

When a worker comes to his home after a hard day's work, he eats his evening meal, rests a while and then takes up a newspaper to see what is happening in the world.

If he buys *The DAILY WORKER* and reads the worker correspondents' page, he becomes acquainted with the struggles of his fellow workers in the different industries. He gets a living picture of the life of the railroad worker, the miner, the ship builder, the farmer, the sailor, etc. The worker correspondents' page is a page for workers written by workers.

This same worker who has returned from a hard day's labor may take up a capitalist paper. There he will read about an American millionaire's daughter marrying a Hungarian prince, and that a certain English lord, a son-in-law of a noted American millionaire, will honor America with a visit and that a great broker from Wall Street had made two million dollars in one day, or that a millionaire's family had gone on a cruise around the world in their yacht.

It is a pity that a worker, after a hard day's work, should fill his head with such nonsense. At work he is forced to permit himself to become physically crippled and in his meager hours of rest, by reading the capitalist sheet, he permits himself to become crippled mentally.

Controlled the land for hundreds of miles in all directions. The state is mostly desert. In this fashion the people became utterly dependent on a few large landholders.

"And just as the Dons control the people, so we control the Dons," added Fall. "We have learned how. We do as we please in this state."

Hardly had Magee gotten the Morning Journal into his hands than he started to expose the political corruption. His first attack was upon the management of the land office, which was itself a part of the state political machine. At the first attack Fall dropped into his office and warned him that he would be "smashed to bits" if he continued along that strain.

Now Magee is out on bail, to be tried on a murder charge. The judge will be Spanish-speaking, the prosecutor will be also and so will undoubtedly every member of the jury. They are all part of the Spanish "Don" system which rules this part of the country with an iron hand.

And Judge Dan Leahy? He walks the streets of Las Vegas, the acknowledged boss and head of the corrupt murder gang which runs the state. No man dare touch him!

Back of it all, of course, are the ring of great landowners, of railroad land speculators and of mining magnates whose principally this state is.

Fall Falls Into Something.

About this time Senator Fall, after the visit to his ranch by Sinclair, president of the oil company of that name, was suddenly able to pay up the heavy arrears of taxes on his place, put in some \$90,000 in improvements, and run around in two very expensive, high-powered autos. The consequence was that all kinds of rumors started. Magee managed to get hold of some of the facts and printed them.

Subterfuge to Get Him.

In order to "get" Magee a warrant was served on him charging him with having criminally libeled a certain judge in San Miguel, 120 miles away. Tho he could have used political influence to escape going, he went. He was warned by the judge not to comment on the trial.

He disobeyed the instructions and every day in his papers appeared editorials exposing the illegality and injustice of the proceedings. The whole trial was in Spanish. In response to the court instructions the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The editor was sentenced to eighteen months in the state penitentiary besides a fine.

Tells Judge the Truth.

Immediately on the conclusion of this farce Magee was put on trial before the same judge for contempt of court. Questioned on cross-examination as to whether he still maintained that the presiding judge was corrupt he answered: "He is." So Magee got another year in the state penitentiary and a fine of \$4050. The governor, however, at once pardoned him, stating that the entire proceedings were a blot on the state.

A Law Abiding Judge!

Upon his pardon, the governor appointed him on the board of directors of the state insane asylum. The asylum was at Las Vegas. If he accepted, it meant he would face the danger of death every time he attended a board meeting. For Las Vegas was the home of his mortal enemy and the brains of the corruption gang. Judge Dan Leahy. The judge publicly declared that if Magee accepted he would "stamp his life out." And Leahy was a man of his word.

The Fatal Shot.

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FEDERAL PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA WARS ON LABOR

Attorney-General Asks Check on Agitators

(Special to *The Daily Worker*)

SYDNEY, March 1.—The attorney-general has introduced into the federal parliament a bill penalizing persons "causing dislocation to trade and commerce" and "interfering with the transport of goods and passengers."

The measure is particularly aimed at the Seamen's Union.

The prime minister, Bruce, has announced that this is the time for dealing with "extra-agents" for overhauling the machinery of the courts of arbitration and investing them with greater power in the enforcement of awards, and for legislation which will secure the "democratic control of unionism."

His stand goes back to the secret joint conference of the employers' organizations at Melbourne last year.

What the Employers Want.

The employers went so far as to demand, among other things, that all unions were to be made legally responsible for the acts of all branches, officials, and individual members. No "agitators" should be allowed to hold executive positions.

Strike ballots must be secret and taken under government supervision. Union officials provoking industrial strife or awards of the arbitration court were to be arrested, prosecuted, and where possible, deported.

Campaign Against Communists.

A legal inquiry was demanded by the employers into the affairs of certain unions, "with regard to the method of election of executive officers, the management of the unions, the control of finance, and the status of the branches." A special campaign was demanded against the Communists as members of the organization aiming at the abolition of government by force.

Known Communists were not to be allowed to land in Australia.

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